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the most important events of the politics of the day, from the point of view of the demands of justice and humanity.

Feeling that it has had a high duty to fulfill, it has occupied itself with the events which have taken place or are taking place in South Africa, Armenia, Macedonia and elsewhere.

It has shown the possibility of creating friendly relations between nations hitherto divided. Finally it has laid the practical basis for the definitive establishment of institutions of a juridic order, which will in the near future assure peace on earth and the welfare of the families of the earth.

It hopes that its appeal will be heard by all those who have at heart the salvation of the nations, through the establishment of peace, as the condition of a better future.

For the Twelfth Universal Peace Congress,

EMILE ARNAUD, *President*,  
ELIE DUCOMMUN, *Secretary*.

This appeal was approved, and after votes of thanks to the President, to the Rouen Peace Society, and to the city and people of Rouen, the Congress was declared closed.

#### CLOSING BANQUET.

In the evening members of the Congress to the number of two hundred took part in a banquet at the Château-Baubet, Isle Lacroix. After a magnificent dinner, speeches in glorification of peace, in praise of the French peace workers, etc., were indulged in till well towards midnight. Mr. Eugène Fosse, Prefect of the Department, presided, and speeches were made by the Prince of Monaco, by Mr. Spalikowski, chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mr. Robert, vice-mayor of Rouen, Mr. Allégret and Mr. Follin from Havre, the Baroness von Suttner, Mr. Frédéric Passy (who wore the red necklace of "Commander of the Legion of Honor," with which he had been recently decorated by the French government), Mr. Arnaud, Mr. Novicow, Mr. Moneta, Mr. Houzeau de Lehaie, Mr. M. Vasseur, Mr. Halley, Madame Séverine and others. Most of the speakers laid emphasis on the great gain which the cause of peace has made, and the great hope which may be cherished of the speedy and complete triumph of the cause.

#### EXCURSION TO HAVRE AND RECEPTION BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

On Saturday morning after the close of the Congress a large number of the delegates went on an excursion down the Seine to Havre. The day was a delightful one and the trip much enjoyed. At Havre a reception was given to the excursionists by Mr. Jules Siegfried, Deputy and Ex-Minister, at his villa at Ingouville, and a banquet by the Municipality. On Sunday afternoon a great meeting was held in one of the large halls, which was attended by two thousand people. This was organized by the Christian young men of Havre and was a great success, addresses being given by several of the leading members of the Congress, among whom was Edwin D. Mead from this country.

### The Twenty-first Conference of the International Law Association.

The International Law Association, which was founded in 1873 through the efforts of Dr. James B. Miles, at that time secretary of the American Peace Society, has grown to be one of the most important bodies dealing with international questions. The Association has at the present time a membership of nearly four hundred, among whom are a number of the most distinguished lawyers, statesmen and publicists of the civilized nations. The

Association has already held, in the thirty years of its existence, twenty conferences, and has discussed many of the questions which indirectly as well as directly have to do with the extension and further development of law in the mutual relations of the nations.

The Twenty-first Conference of the Association was held at Antwerp, Belgium, from the 29th of September to the 2d of October. About one hundred members of the Association attended. They came from England, Scotland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and the United States. Among the more distinguished were Auguste Beernaert, Ex-President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, Baron Lambermont of Belgium, the distinguished statesman and arbitrator, Sir Walter Phillimore and Sir William Kennedy of the British High Court of Justice, Mr. Louis Franck of Antwerp, Dr. Paul Govare of Paris, Mr. Gray Hill, President of the English Law Society, Senator Marcoartu of Madrid, Dr. C. Noble Gregory, Dean of the Iowa University Law School, Mr. Cephas Brainerd of New York, Senator Picard of Brussels, Dr. Martin, President of the High Hanseatic Court, Hamburg, etc.

The members of the Conference were received by the municipal authorities of Antwerp in the reception room of the City Hall, at ten o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Desguin, on behalf of the burgomaster and the aldermen and councillors of the city, in a brief and interesting speech bade the members of the Conference welcome. He declared that the commercial city of Antwerp took an enormous interest in questions of international law. Since this law extended across all frontiers, united all peoples and established rules which applied to periods of peace and of war alike, he felt that the development of international law tended to the establishment of universal justice and harmony, and believed that the time would come when justice would dominate the relations of nations.

Sir Walter Phillimore, president of the Administrative Council of the Association, expressed the thanks of the members for the hearty welcome which had been extended to them and the interest shown in the work of the Association by the city authorities.

The first session of the Conference was then held in the council room of the City Hall. Mr. Beernaert was chosen president, and Baron Lambermont honorary president. A vice-president was named from each of the countries represented, Dean Gregory of Iowa being chosen for the United States. J. G. Alexander and G. G. Phillimore from London, secretaries of the Association, were chosen secretaries with two assistants.

Mr. Beernaert, on opening the Conference, delivered a most interesting address. He mentioned a number of distinguished members of the Association who had passed away. He recalled the fact that Dr. Miles, when he made his visit to Europe, found in Belgium a warm reception for his ideas, and that it was at Brussels that the Association was organized in 1873. One of the purposes of the Association was the codification of the law of nations, but they had found that it was necessary first to do something for the creation of the law itself. The Association had opened a tribune for all sorts of economic and juridic questions interesting humanity and related to the progress of international law. After mentioning a large number of these questions, he spoke

especially of the enthusiasm with which the Association had taken up the question of the solution of international differences by arbitration. He reminded his hearers of the great progress which this principle had made in thirty years. Arbitration had already entered into the practice of the nations; a tribunal had been organized at The Hague, and great nations were already resorting to it. Public opinion was beginning to demand treaties of obligatory arbitration. All the states of the three Americas had at Mexico City signed a treaty of adherence to the Hague Convention. All the American states were demanding entrance into the Hague Convention. He asserted that throughout the entire world public opinion was with the friends of arbitration and peace. In spite of the tendencies to disunity created by national self-love and pride, a beneficent wave of justice, good understanding and peace was passing over the world. Numerous international agreements, postal unions, unions for the protection of artistic and literary property, etc., were bringing the nations nearer together. Under these new conditions, what government, he asked, would dare to assume the responsibility of going to war? The thought of the disasters of a great war would compel public opinion to rise up against it.

After the address of Mr. Beernaert, Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, London, was called upon and read a paper of remarkable interest on the development of international arbitration within the three years of the present century.

At the close of this address the Conference was adjourned, and the members went on an excursion down the Scheldt River on a boat which had been provided them by the city administration. An elegant luncheon was served on board. The weather was superb, and after four hours of lunching, talking and breathing the delicious air, the members returned for an afternoon session at five.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Conference and all the subsequent sessions were held at the Cercle Artistique. The paper read by Dr. Darby at the close of the morning session gave rise to an extended and animated discussion touching the extent to which the principle of arbitration may be applied in the settlement of international difficulties, which was participated in by Sir William Kennedy, Mr. Thomas Snape, B. F. Trueblood and others. Some of the speakers took the ground that practically all international differences could be settled by arbitration; others, that it was yet capable of only limited application.

During the discussion the project of Dr. Thomas Barclay of an Anglo-French General Arbitration Treaty, providing only for French and English arbitrators, was approved by some of the members but severely criticised by others, as it had been in Dr. Darby's paper, because it ignored and, if it should ever come into force, would seriously impair the Hague Court, which France and England had helped to set up. The following resolution on the subject was then adopted:

"The Conference renews the following declaration made by the eminent statesmen, jurists and philanthropists who founded this Association at Brussels in 1873:

"The Conference declares that it regards arbitration as a means essentially just, reasonable and even obligatory for the nations, of settling international differences which cannot be

adjusted by negotiation. It abstains from declaring that in all cases without exception this means can be applied; but it believes that the exceptions are rare, and is convinced that no difference ought to be considered insoluble except after a clear statement of the grievances and a reasonable delay."

"The Conference rejoices that the number of cases of arbitration successfully adjusted have continually increased in number and importance during the thirty years which have passed since that time, and from this it is convinced that the result completely justifies this affirmation. It notes with satisfaction that since its last meeting the Hague Convention has been brought into force by the institution of an arbitral tribunal now in regular operation. It hopes that the other powers signatory of the Convention will follow the example of the United States and Mexico, and submit to the Hague Court the disputes which may arise between them."

#### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's proceedings were opened at ten o'clock. Mr. Hubbard, a French Deputy and lawyer, communicated to the Conference the action of the Peace Congress at Rouen in taking steps to secure the introduction simultaneously into the various parliaments of resolutions in favor of a reduction of armaments. This subject, as well as that of general arbitration, would be thoroughly examined by the French Parliament, as a proposition to this effect was already before the French Chamber.

B. F. Trueblood was then called upon and read a paper on the subject of "A Regular International Advisory Congress," in its special relation to the subject of international law. This address was listened to with great attention, and was favorably received by the Conference. It is given in full on another page of this issue.

Sir Walter Phillimore, of the British High Court of Justice, then read a paper on "The Desirability of the British Government taking part in the Legal Conferences at The Hague on Private International Law." Mr. Phillimore severely criticised the British government for having abstained from the three conferences which had been held. His opinion was shared by the speakers who followed him, a number of members of the Conference, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Carver, Mr. Gray Hill, Mr. Miller and others from England and other countries, urging that the English Ministry should modify its attitude on this subject; and a resolution was adopted asking the Executive Council of the Association to submit to the British government the considerations brought forward in the report of Mr. Phillimore.

The next paper was by Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, of the Iowa University Law Faculty, on "Jurisdiction over Foreign Ships in Territorial Waters." Dr. Gregory gave only a summary of his paper, mentioning a number of instances showing the difference in the practice of the different governments in the matter. The whole paper, which was a very able one, will be printed in the proceedings of the Conference.

The next subject taken up was the report of the Belgian Committee on "The Execution of Foreign Judgments," an extremely technical and complex subject, which was introduced by Mr. Georges Marais, an advocate in the Court of Appeal of Paris. At the conclusion of Mr. Marais's address the Conference adjourned, and the members attended a "breakfast" in the salon of the restaurant at the Zoölogical Gardens. This "breakfast" was offered to the members of the Conference by Mr. Beernaert, the president, and proved to be a most elegant and sumptuous banquet.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the question of the execution of foreign judgments, as presented by Mr. Marais, was again taken up. A long discussion ensued, participated in by Mr. De Leval, Legal Advisor of the British Embassy at Brussels, Mr. Fox-Sinclair of London, Mr. Govare of Paris, Mr. Franck of Belgium, Mr. Lachau of Paris, Sir Walter Phillimore, and others. The debate brought out the character of the Anglo-Belgian Treaty on foreign judgments and the necessity of a general international agreement on the subject.

The subject of "General Average" was next taken up. The subject had to do with the loss of goods on the sea, the fault of captains, etc. The discussion, participated in by Dr. Charles Stubbs, Mr. Maeterlinck of Belgium, Mr. Carver of London, and others, was a very long and technical one in which our readers would not be interested.

## THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The morning session of the third day's proceedings was devoted to a further discussion of the subject of "General Average," which was animated and was participated in by a number of the most prominent jurists in the Conference. The rest of the day was devoted to the discussion of the subject of "Company Law" in its international aspects, or "The Creation and Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies." Papers were read by Mr. Hamilton, a London barrister; Mr. Corbiau, Professor at the University of Louvain; by Dr. Schirrmeyer, of the Berlin Bar; and others, which were too voluminous to read, were presented to be printed in the report of the proceedings. After some discussion the subject was sent over for further consideration to the next meeting of the Conference, and a special commission was appointed to study the subject in the meantime and prepare a definite project thereon.

In the evening a banquet was given to the members of the Association by the Belgian Committee for the Unification of Maritime Law, an association composed of the most distinguished men of commerce, etc., in Belgium. The banquet was given in the large hall of the Cercle Artistique. After the dinner addresses were made by Mr. Beernaert, the president, by Sir William Kennedy, by Mr. Marais of Paris, by Mr. Franck, and others. The address of Justice Kennedy was a most admirable one, giving expression to the high ideals of international justice and harmony which are being worked out by such organizations as the International Law Association.

## THE CLOSING SESSION.

The closing session on Friday morning was devoted to the report of the Executive Council and other final business. A paper prepared by Mr. LeRoy Parker of the Buffalo Bar, on the subject of an "International Agreement for the Treatment of Anarchism," was presented, but in the absence of the author was only read by title. Senator Marcoartu of Madrid called up the subject of a regular international congress and made a speech of considerable length in favor of a regular international parliament. Votes of thanks were extended to the president, to the municipal authorities of Antwerp, and to the Belgian Committee for their services in entertaining the Conference and making its meetings a success.

The report of the proceedings will be published in full at an early date, and will make a valuable addition to the literature of international law.

## A New Sermon.

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

I come to preach on the text of love  
From the gospel of brotherhood;  
To help if I may in finding a way  
That leads to the higher good;  
To picture the light that is shining bright  
On the Future's upturned face,  
And to whisper a hope whose breadth and scope  
Is as wide as the human race.

It is this: the hour is almost here  
When the races shall rise as one,  
And shall all join hands from the thousand lands  
That are kissed by a common sun;  
When the cannon's roar shall be heard no more  
And the war flags shall be furled;  
When the lily-white banner of peace shall float  
O'er a union of all the world.

For God is weary of war and hate,  
And the time has come at last  
For the race to wake and the chains to break  
That bind it unto the past;  
To list to the Christ who died for men,  
And to hearken unto the call  
Of the voice of the common divinity  
That stirs in the hearts of all.

Across the morn of the century,  
In visions I turn my gaze  
To the heights sublime that the race shall climb  
To better and grander days.  
As earth whirls on from dawn to dawn  
Through the seasons that are to be,  
There is some sweet day that is on its way  
When the whole world shall be free.

There are glimpses of glory in Paradise,  
But they all are not so bright  
As our own dear earth will be, if we  
Can open the reign of right;  
If we, as brothers, will love each other,  
And work as best we can  
In the glorious labor of lifting our neighbor  
And helping our fellow man.

## Pamphlets Received.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLES IN THEIR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. Lectures delivered at the Naval War College, by Prof. George Grafton Wilson, Ph. D., of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

INSURGENCY. Lectures delivered at the Naval War College, by Prof. George Grafton Wilson.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE (BRITISH) PEACE SOCIETY FOR 1902-3. London: 47 New Broad Street, E. C.

OPINIONS CONCERNING VIVISECTION AND DISSECTION IN SCHOOLS. The American Humane Association, Chicago.

THE RISE OF THE VIVISECTION CONTROVERSY. By Albert Leffingwell M. D. The American Humane Association, Chicago.

THE GOSPEL OF EMERSON, FOR HIS TIME AND OURS. By Edward Everett Hale. The last address in the Emerson Celebration. Boston: South End Industrial School Press.

DIE NEUE CULTUR UND DIE WARENZIELLE. With a preface by the Baroness von Suttner. An open letter to His Majesty the Czar of Russia. By Jul. H. West, Berlin: Franz Siemenroth, 2 W. Dennewitz Strasse.

## Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.